

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CAP HOLDING, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROBERT ALVAREZ and JAYCEE TAN,

Defendants.

No. 2:21-cv-02247-TLN-KJN

**ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on Defendant Robert Alvarez and Jaycee Tan's (collectively, "Defendants") Notice of Removal and Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. (ECF Nos. 1, 2.) For the reasons set forth below, the Court hereby REMANDS the action to the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction and DENIES Defendants' Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis as moot.

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1           **I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2           On July 21, 2021, Plaintiff Cap Holding, LLC (“Plaintiff”) brought an action for unlawful  
3 detainer against Defendant for possession of real property located at 3126 Touchman Street,  
4 Sacramento, California 95833 (the “Property”). (ECF No. 1 at 9.) On December 7, 2021,  
5 Defendant filed a Notice of Removal removing this unlawful detainer action from the Sacramento  
6 County Superior Court. (*See id.*)

7           **II. STANDARD OF LAW**

8           28 U.S.C. § 1441 permits the removal to federal court of any civil action over which “the  
9 district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Removal is  
10 proper only if the court could have exercised jurisdiction over the action had it originally been  
11 filed in federal court. *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987).

12           Courts “strictly construe the removal statute against removal jurisdiction,” and “the  
13 defendant always has the burden of establishing that removal is proper.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980  
14 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (per curiam). Furthermore, “[i]f the district court at any time  
15 determines that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the removed action, it must remedy the  
16 improvident grant of removal by remanding the action to state court.” *California ex rel. Lockyer*  
17 *v. Dynegy, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838, *as amended*, 387 F.3d 966 (9th Cir. 2004), *cert. denied* 544  
18 U.S. 974 (2005).

19           Federal question jurisdiction is set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. “The  
20 presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint  
21 rule,’ which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on  
22 the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc.*, 482 U.S. at 392. Federal  
23 question jurisdiction therefore cannot be based on a defense, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-  
24 party claim raising a federal question. *See Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 556 U.S. 49, 60–62 (2009),  
25 *superseded by statute on other grounds, as stated in Vermont v. MPHJ Tech. Investments, LLC*,  
26 803 F.3d 635, 643 (Fed. Cir. 2015), *cert. denied*, 136 S. Ct. 1658, and 136 S. Ct. 1666 (2016);  
27 *Hunter v. Philip Morris USA*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042–43 (9th Cir. 2009).

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1           **III. ANALYSIS**

2           Defendant removed this action on the basis of federal question jurisdiction. (ECF No. 1 at  
3 2–3.) To support her claim of federal question, Defendant argues she is a member of a protected  
4 class for whom the federal Civil Rights Act of 1968 was created and the federal cause of action  
5 constituting the basis for this action is ejectment/eviction. (*Id.* at 3.)

6           Despite Defendant’s assertion, it is clear the Complaint itself contains only a single claim  
7 for unlawful detainer. (*Id.* at 9–12.) The instant Complaint therefore relies solely on California  
8 state law and does not state any claims under federal law. Based on the well-pleaded complaint  
9 rule as articulated above, “federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on  
10 the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc.*, 482 U.S. at 392.  
11 Defendant does not explain how federal laws and regulations are pleaded on the face of Plaintiff’s  
12 Complaint. For Plaintiff’s suit to “arise under” federal law, Plaintiff’s “statement of [her] own  
13 cause of action” must “show[] that it is based upon [federal law].” *See Vaden*, 556 U.S. at 60–62.

14           Because the Complaint indicates the only cause of action is one for unlawful detainer,  
15 which arises solely under state law, this action does not arise under federal law. As there are no  
16 apparent grounds for federal jurisdiction, it is appropriate to remand this case *sua sponte* for lack  
17 of federal subject matter jurisdiction. *See United Investors Life Ins. Co. v. Waddell & Reed Inc.*,  
18 360 F.3d 960, 967 (9th Cir. 2004) (“[T]he district court ha[s] a duty to establish subject matter  
19 jurisdiction over the removed action *sua sponte*, whether the parties raised the issue or not.”).

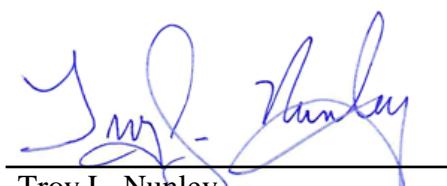
20           **IV. CONCLUSION**

21           For the reasons stated above, the Court hereby REMANDS this action to the Superior  
22 Court of California, County of Sacramento and DENIES Defendant’s Motion to Proceed in  
23 Forma Pauperis (ECF No. 2) as moot.

24           IT IS SO ORDERED.

25           **DATE: December 8, 2021**

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Troy L. Nunley  
United States District Judge